

## Plymouth Banner.

WM. J. BURNS, Editor & Proprietor.

PLYMOUTH, IND.

Thursday Morning, Oct. 4, 1855.

Advertisements to insure insertion, must be handed in by Tuesday preceding the day of publication.

### SEE FOURTH PAGE.

The Prospect Brightens.—We got some cheering news from Mr. Brown, the general land agent for our Railroad to Chicago, Laporte, &c. The Pres. of the Board Mr. Hanna, returned from New York on Friday last, bringing the gratifying intelligence, that he had fully succeeded in his negotiations for the cars and other sufficient rolling machinery for the equipment of the road from Laporte to this place. This arrangement, together with the iron negotiations previously consummated—all without embarrassing the means of the company or contractor to finish the work—insure the speedy announcement of the locomotive whistle at our busy little town, and our direct Railroad connection with the north, south, east and west.

Track laying is to commence at Laporte on the 15th inst.

Mail Facilities.—The business men of Knox, the county seat of Starke county, and many others at intermediate offices between that place and Plymouth, labor under many inconveniences, for the want of additional mail facilities. They have but one mail per week, when their business transactions really require, and would doubtless liberally patronize two or three. What say you neighbors, to getting up a petition to the department, with the concurrence of the present contractor, for a tri-weekly mail from Knox to Plymouth? The citizens of the former place would thus be connected at this place with the daily mail on the Michigan Road—north and south, which connects with a daily mail east and west at both ends—Logansport and South Bend. The distance is so short, when compared with the importance of the project, that we believe the effort, zealously made, is all that is necessary to insure success.—What say you?

### The Pulpit and the Press.

The Press has about as much business in the Pulpit as the pulpit has in the press. Surely emulation is laudable and praiseworthy, and if one occupies a higher and holier place than the other, it is commendable in the most humble and unpretending, to aspire to higher places of usefulness, honor and profit. It would seem fully as becoming in the press to suggest the propriety of substituting the dull, monotonous and lengthy communications that are often read for sermons, with the lively and soul stirring breathings of a carefully studied and well matured extemporaneous effort, as it would in the minister of the Gospel of Christ to assume the direction of the ship of State. But our original governmental organization assigned them different spheres for usefulness in the world.

The Rev. John Angel James says: "It is my sad and serious belief that if the evangelical pulpit is losing its power, it is just because it is losing its object and its aim. The cultivation of the intellect and the advancement of knowledge in the present day, are lifting both preachers and hearers above the plain and simple gospel of Jesus Christ. Sermons are with many persons no longer heard as the word of God but as the word of man; not as means of grace and aids to salvation, but as intellectual exercises on religious topics, for the gratification of taste, intellect and imagination on Sunday. And it must be confessed that the preachers of them are, by their excessive elaboration, and the introduction of new topics, teaching them thus to be kind of amateur hearers."

The following dialogue which occurred between a conductor on one of the Portland railroads and a passenger, a few days since, is strictly appropriate just here: Passenger.—Well, Mr. Conductor, what is the political news? Conductor.—Don't know, sir, for I haven't been to church for the last two Sundays.

### The Lord's Prayer.

The following anecdote of Booth, the tragedian, we recently met with in an Eastern paper. We do not remember to have seen it in print before, or to have heard it related:

Booth and several friends had been invited to dine with an old gentleman in Baltimore of distinguished kindness, urbanity, and piety, the host, though disapproving of theatres and theatre-going, had heard so much of Booth's remarkable powers, that curiosity to see the man had in this instance overcome all his scruples and prejudices. After the entertainment was over, lamps lighted, and the company seated in the drawing room, some one requested Booth, as a particular favor, and one which all present would doubtless appreciate, to read aloud the Lord's Prayer. Booth expressed his willingness to afford them the gratification, and all eyes were turned expectantly upon him. Booth rose slowly and reverently from his chair. It was wonderful to watch the play of emotions that convulsed his countenance. He became deadly pale, and his eyes, turned tremblingly upwards,

wet with tears. As yet he had not spoken. The silence could be felt. It became absolutely painful, as if the spell was broken by an electric shock, as his rich-toned voice, from his white lips, syllabled forth, "Our Father, who art in Heaven," &c., with a pathos and perfect solemnity that thrilled all hearts.

He finished. The silence continued. Not a voice was heard nor a muscle moved in his rapt audience, until, from a remote corner of the room, a subdued sob was heard, and the old gentleman (their host) stepped forward with streaming eyes and tottering frame, and seized Booth by the hand. "Sir," said he in broken accents, "you have afforded me a pleasure for which my whole future life will feel grateful. I am an old man, and every day from my boyhood to the present time, I thought, I had repeated the Lord's prayer, but I have never heard it before, never!" "You are right," replied Booth; "to read that prayer, as it should be read has cost me the severest study and labor for thirty years, and I am far from being yet satisfied with my rendering of that wonderful production. Hardly one person in ten thousand comprehends how much beauty, tenderness and grandeur can be condensed in space so small and in words so simple. That prayer of itself sufficiently illustrates the truth of the Bible, and stamps upon it the seal of divinity."

So great was the effect produced (says our informant, who was present), that conversation was sustained but a short time longer, in subdued monosyllables, and almost entirely ceased; and soon after, at an early hour, the company broke up and retired to their several homes with full hearts.

### Sevastopol.

The Detroit Free Press of the 29th ult. says, "We shall have to morrow the intelligence in detail brought by the steamer Washington, which arrived at New York on Thursday afternoon. Her London and Liverpool dates are to the 12th inst. The America, which arrived at Halifax on Thursday forenoon, brings news three days later, the details of which we cannot get before Sunday. Sevastopol is reported to have 'fallen' on the 8th instant, leaving seven days for accounts of the terrible affair to have reached England. We may therefore hope that the America's news will give us a pretty full understanding not only of the terrific engagement which terminated in the withdrawal of the Russians from the south side of the town, but of the actual state of things between the belligerents at the latest dates from the Crimea."

Sevastopol has not fallen. The Allies have the smouldering, bloody ruins of the south side of the town, obtained at an appalling sacrifice of life and treasure.—The Russians retreated to works of immense strength on the north side, where they can perhaps stand as prolonged a siege as that which is now ended on the opposite quarter. We venture the prediction that the Allied armies will winter in the Crimea.

It must be remembered that the intelligence by these arrivals is mainly from English sources. As at Swaborg it may turn out that the Allied victory is a disastrous defeat. Their loss of men is confessedly enormous—seventeen or eighteen thousand, and the truth will probably make it twenty-five thousand! How many such victories can France and England stand? It is confessed that the Russians fought with the most determined and obstinate bravery, repulsing the French six several times from the Malakoff, and the English once from the Redan, fifteen thousand French biting the dust at the one point, and two thousand English at the other; and one account says the English were unsuccessful at the Redan! The heavy Russian loss seems to have been when the troops crossed to the north side of the town.

But let us wait further advice. Meanwhile, we repeat, Sevastopol has not fallen. The Allies have work on hand there yet.

Mr. Prosser, editor of the Advocate, is one of the oldest printers in Indiana.—He was connected with the Journal when we were a little boy! To be sure, we ain't much bigger yet, but we are a great deal older!—Evansville Journal.

Well, add, we begin to feel quite old now, for according to your account, we were connected with the Journal before you were a little boy.

Rev. S. P. CRAWFORD has retired from the Editorial charge of the Indiana Republican, published at Indianapolis. Mr. C. is a forcible writer, and has doubtless exerted some influence during his limited editorial career, yet he is quite fanatical in most of his political notions; and a few circumstances connected with his editorial pilgrimage, induce the belief that he was required by his church to lay off either his ministerial or editorial garb.

Exo, who broke jail at this place a few months since, was re-captured at Chicago a few days ago, and was soon after identified by a Michigan Sheriff from whom he had, some two years ago, made his escape, by leaping from the window of a Railroad car whilst it was in rapid running motion. He was then on his way to the penitentiary of that State, where he is now safely located.

A suit has been commenced in the circuit court against Passmore Williamson, for the value of the abducted slaves belonging to Mr. Wheeler.

He who serves well, need not be afraid to ask his wages.

## Arrival of the America.

### FALL OF SEVASTOPOL.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.

The Cunard steamship America arrived at Halifax this forenoon, with European dates to the 15th inst.

Sevastopol fell on the 8th inst., after having been bombarded for three days, and after six repulses of the French from the Malakoff, and one repulse of the English from the Redan. The English lost 2,000, and the French about 15,000. The Russian loss was about the same as the Allies. The Russians evacuated the town, after blowing up the defences, sinking their ships, and firing the city, leaving nothing but a mass of smouldering ruins.

The total loss in this terrific affair is more than 30,000. Five French generals, including Gen. Bosquet, are among the killed. A large Allied force is marching along the coast to intercept the inland retreat of the Russians. The Allies captured an immense amount of the material of war. It is reported that the Allied generals have orders to demand the unconditional surrender of all the Russian troops, stores and defences in the Crimea, including the town of Odessa.

An attempt has been made to assassinate Napoleon.

### ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.

#### Later From Europe.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.

The steamship Washington, from Southampton, arrived at 3 o'clock this P. M., bringing dates to the 12th inst. from London and Liverpool. The Washington brings three hundred passengers.

Gen. Simpson, in a dispatch dated at Sevastopol, Sept. 8th, says: "Sevastopol is in the hands of the Allies. The enemy evacuated the South side, exploding the magazines, setting fire to the town, and burning all the ships of war except three steamers. The bridge communicating with the north side was destroyed."

A dispatch to the French Minister of War says: "Karabulna and the south part of Sevastopol no longer exist. The enemy perceiving our solid occupation, evacuated the place, after blowing up all the defences. The chief honors of the day are due to Generals Bosquet & Macmahon."

A dispatch from Varna says: "The Malakoff and Redan batteries of Careening Bay were carried by storm. On seeing the French eagles floating on the Malakoff, Gen. De Salles made two attacks upon the central bastion, but failed." Prince Gortschakoff telegraphs on the 9th that "after sustaining a most infernal fire and repulsing six successive assaults, we saw we could not drive the enemy from the Malakoff, of which they had possession. Our brave troops resisted to the last extremity. Evening found nothing in the southern part of the town but the blood-stained ruins."

When intelligence of the fall of Sevastopol reached London and the provincial cities, demonstrations of joy were manifested at all the theatres and places of amusement. When the facts were officially announced, at each place the bands struck up the national anthem.

The steamer Washington, from Bremen, arrived here this P. M. By her we have the accounts of the fall of Sevastopol. The Allied forces attacked the defences at Sevastopol, and the French succeeded in gaining possession of the Malakoff. The English were unsuccessful in their attack on the Redan. The Russians in the night blew up their ships and the town, and evacuated the town, and the communication with the north part was broken off.

Gen. Simpson reports the casualties in the attempt on the Redan as somewhat heavy. No general officers were killed. The English loss at the Redan is estimated at 2,000 killed and wounded. In a supplement to the Monitor, the following dispatch from Pelissier appears: "Karabulna and the south part of Sevastopol no longer exist. The evening preceding our solid occupation of the Malakoff, the Russians decided to evacuate the place, after having destroyed and blown it up by mines. Having passed with my troops, I can assure you that everything in Karabulna is blown up, and from what I can see the same must be the case in the front of our attack. This immense success reflects the highest honor on our troops. Everything is quiet on the Tchernaya."

Russian Accounts.—The following dispatch from Prince Gortschakoff is dated the 9th: "The garrison of Sevastopol, after sustaining six assaults from the enemy, could not drive back the enemy from the Malakoff. Our brave troops fought to the last extremity, and are now crossing over to the northern part. The evening found nothing in the southern part but blood stained ruins. On the 9th of September the passage to the north was accomplished, with the loss of 10,000 men."

Breadstuffs generally dull, but prices had undergone no material change. Wheat 1d higher. The weather had been remarkably favorable, and crop accounts are satisfactory.

It was rumored to-day that the Allies found 1200 guns within the walls of Sevastopol; also that the Russians were falling back on Skierie.

French rumors say Gortschakoff will certainly hold the north side of Sevastopol to the last extremity; also, that the Allied Admirals have sent a dispatch, saying it is not expedient to enter the harbor of Sevastopol until Fort Constantine is silenced. Probably the Allies will attack Fort Constantine and Artillery Bay.

Prof. Larrabee has accepted the appointment of Superintendent of the State Blind Asylum, and entered upon the duties of the office on the 1st inst.

The New York papers announce another State ticket for the consideration of the voters of the State, with Fred Douglas (black man) for Secretary of State, Lewis Tappan, white, for Comptroller; and J. P. Pason, colored, for Attorney General. It is said that the black citizens are making arrangements to have a mass meeting in the Park to ratify these nominations.

The Markets.—There is but little if any change noticeable in the price of produce in the markets, in which our readers would be interested. Wheat remains firm, with a tendency upwards.

As an evidence of the great scarcity of timber in northern Illinois, the Moline, (Ill.) Workman of last week says, "we have figured it up, and find that in this town we can afford to buy a new coal stove every year at a cost of thirty five dollars, and make money by the operation in preference to using wood stoves if they were given to us—wood costing so much more than coal."

A coal company has been organized in Michigan, and thirteen hundred acres of land, comprising the beds have been secured. One of the beds is upon the Central Railroad, another on the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, and the third on the Detroit and Lancaster Plank Road.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, in a recent report on the business of that city, states that there are not less than 2,000 acres of Catawba vines in cultivation in the vicinity of Cincinnati, of which 1,600 acres are in full bearing; and that, by the average production of the last few years, this area will yield 700,000 gallons of wine annually, and in a very short time, must be greatly increased.

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN.—It is confidently asserted in Washington, that Mr. Buchanan, on retiring from his ministerial career, will be immediately married to the widow of the late President Polk. She is, indeed, a lady for whom one might readily resign even so long a life of bachelorhood as his.

EMANCIPATION IN KENTUCKY.—The Newport (Ky.) News, at the suggestion of a number of prominent slaveholders in Kentucky, proposes that a Convention be held in Frankfort to adopt a plan for the gradual abolition of slavery in that State. Public sentiment in Kentucky, and also in Maryland and Virginia, has been undergoing a change for some years in respect to maintaining the slave institution.

The Yellow Fever has ceased to prevail as an epidemic, in most of the southern towns at which it was doing such terrible and fatal work a week or two ago.

### The Big Springs Convention in Kansas.

One of the editors of the Southern Democrat, published at Parkville, was present at the Big Springs Convention, and gives a fuller report of its proceedings than we have seen elsewhere. He arrived on the second day of the Convention, and was struck with the appearance of several of the delegates, and particularly of one of which bore the following mottoes: 1st, "Liberty." 2d, "No more slave territory." 3d, "Victory or death." 4th, "Kansas must be free" and under all, "Topeka, 1855."

Resolutions were passed repudiating the late Legislature, and declaring determined resistance to the laws enacted by that body. Besides nominating Governor Reeder for Delegate to Congress and a call for a convention to form a State Constitution, to be held at Tecumseh on the 19th inst., was endorsed.

To show the spirit of the Convention, we give the remarks of two or three of the speakers:

Colonel Lane, formerly of Indiana, addressed the Convention, saying that they had placed themselves in a revolutionary position; that he thought it impolitic to resist this resistance; that Governor Shannon was clothed with all the powers of this, the greatest government in the world, to resist and put down their revolution; that he had declared in a speech, which some of them had heard, that he recognized the laws passed at Shawnee Mission as legally enacted, and pledged himself to see that they were executed. He said that he knew Governor S., and knew that what he had said he would most certainly execute. You have repudiated the Legislature and resolved not to submit to its enactments. The only way to settle the question is by admitting Kansas as a free State. The North has a majority of two in the Senate—some with proslavery proclivities—but that situated as Douglas is, he would do anything to get Kansas in as a free State; that on the passage of the Kansas bill, not a Northern man had the remotest idea of its ever being admitted as a slave State. He continued: We have laid down a platform that is to strike terror to the hearts of our opponents. Make your resolve to form a constitution—send it to Congress, and in twenty days after it reaches there, we will be admitted as a free State.

Judge Schuyler advocated the measure of electing a Delegate, outside of the laws, and sending him to Congress with the facts of the case. He thought Congress would do something for them. He said he was angered and humiliated to hear Governor Shannon remark on the course he would pursue. Angered and humiliated to see a man appointed from one of the Northern States come and throw himself in with another State, and resolve to use the power with which he was clothed to execute the laws passed by the Missouri Legislature for their government.

He continued: Oregon will be seeking admission as a State. No two free States can be admitted at once. If two States are admitted, one must be slave. Which would it be? He did not think Kansas would be admitted; that on this theme of Kansas, must rest the next Presidential election.

The committee had reported that they considered the idea of forming a constitution premature; and Mr. Tontou had something to say about it.

He was from Missouri; he was born there and was of it. He was a true Southern man—born 700 miles South of where he then stood, but was opposed to

slavery, with all his powers, in all its bearings. (Applause.) He continued: We have a President, and Missouri flushed with victory, and a Legislature just adjourned, to oppose us. But for one, I will never submit to those laws except in death.

Mr. — thought it was unfortunate that the question of forming a State Constitution had been sprung in the Convention, and that the only proper way to dispose of it, would be to indorse the call of a Convention on the 19th, to consider the propriety of forming a State Constitution. He was in favor of forming a Constitution, but did not think it would be admitted. The Kansas Bill, which he was always opposed to, guaranteed all that he could ask. But had been violated."

We have flung off the Territorial government—are now under no government—shall we ask for another? He believed Congress would sympathize with them, and make appropriations to defray the expenses.

THE CAUSE OF IRELAND.—The following address has been issued by the Massachusetts Irish Emigrant Aid Society to the Irishmen in the United States:

"Fellow Countrymen:—The time has at length arrived for action. Every steamer that crosses the Atlantic, to our shores, brings intelligence of fresh disasters, distress and difficulty to our old inveterate foe. Let us therefore unite in a bond of brotherhood to aid the cause of liberty for Ireland."

"The moment is propitious—the means are in our own hands. Let us use them—use them with prudence, with caution; but with devoted energy and the determination of men whose birthright is a heritage of vengeance—vengeance for seven centuries of wrong, of massacre, of spoliation, of rapine, of tyranny, of deceit and treachery unparalleled in the annals of the world's history."

"Remember Limerick!—remember Skull and Skibbereen! And oh! remember the long, bitter years of exile; and think of that beautiful land, the home of your childhood and your affections; where repose the ashes of your fathers and the martyrs of your race; and say, shall no effort be made to wrest the island from the Robber Pirate who has so long held her in the gripe of tyranny, depressed the energies of her people, and despoiled them of their inheritance."

"It is for her exiled children to say, shall this cease, and Ireland be free, or shall the tyrant boast a perpetual tenant right of the country."

"The men in Ireland are ready; they wait only the assurance of our sympathy and aid; wisely taught by the experience of the past they have ceased to bluster and brawl. The mind of the country is brooding over the vastness of the opportunity presented to it. It resembles the calm of a vast magazine, waiting but a spark of electricity to touch it, to burst forth in a terrible explosion."

"The English sergeant seeks recruits in vain, for the peasant spurns the 'Saxon shilling,' and turns, with buoyant heart to reap the harvest with which a bounteous Heaven has blessed the land. He waits impatiently for the moment when the trumpet of insurrection shall summon him to the rebel's camp."

### A Brave Boy—Thrilling Incident.

Mr. Patterson of the Battle Ground gave us the particulars of the drowning at Americus, which we mentioned on Tuesday. The name of the man drowned was Clawson P. Birch. He, in company with Samuel Bachelor and a son—a lad about 12 years of age—had been from home nearly a week, buying stock hogs and were returning home on Saturday evening, each of them on horseback.—They undertook to ford the river, which had rapidly swollen by the heavy rains, causing the horses to swim. Birch and Bachelor were both thrown from their horses, in the middle of the river—the former, not being able to swim, was drowned. Bachelor, though stunned by a blow from his horse's head, succeeded in reaching the shore, on looking back for his companions, discovered his son clinging to the saddle, his horse being drowned, and floating down with the current. The father followed on down the beach of the river, encouraging his boy to stick to the saddle, in hopes that he would soon find a shoal water. The noble hero did stick to his saddle, sounding the stream with his riding whip every now and then for three miles to find whether the water was sufficiently shallow to justify him in dismounting his dead horse, and wading for shore. Finding the water too deep for him to fathom with his little riding whip, he would announce the fact to his father, by saying, "I can't touch the bottom yet, Pa!" Thus he navigated the "water logged" craft for three miles, and at last lodged against a tree, and sprang ashore. On taking the bridle from the horse, it was found that it had the lock jaw, and its mouth had to be pried open to get out the bit. As soon as the mouth of the horse was open, the carcass sunk to the bottom. But for the lock jaw, the body of the horse would not have floated, and to this circumstance in addition to the little hero's bravery, he is indebted for his life.

The body of Mr. Birch was not recovered until Monday.—Lafayette Courier.

[Cor. N. O. Delta.]

### Execution of a Boy.

ALEXANDRIA, LA., Aug. 27. The execution of a boy Frank, for the murder of Rev. J. S. Weems, took place on Friday, the 24th. It is strange to say that the majority of the citizens, and in fact the inhabitants all round, were anxious to see him executed; and on the fatal day, when it came to pass, there was not a dozen people there! Some drove forty miles to witness the awful drama, but he was executed and buried by the time they got to Alexandria.

On the day before he was called to face death, a gentleman visited him, and propounded questions to him; but his answers were, and could be no other than childish. He was, I believe, only ten years old! The gentleman told him the Sheriff was to hang him the next morning, and asked him what he thought of it, whether he had made his peace with God, and why he did not pray? His answer was—"I've been hung many a time!" He was playing all the time in jail, never

once thinking that death was soon to claim him as its victim. To show you how a child's mind ranges when about to die, I will mention that, when upon the scaffold, he begged to be permitted to pray—which was granted—and then he commenced to cry! Oh! it was a horrible sight.

For the Banner.

STARK COUNTY, INDIANA.

MR. EDITOR:—In the Banner of Aug. 23d, I had occasion to notice a ditch sale previous to that date in this county, with the request that the swamp land Commissioner would explain a point or two relative to the sale. From some cause he has not. I suppose he thinks my quibbling not worth noticing. Well, if he does I cannot help it. I can assure you that I am as fully of the opinion that those sales do (or payments of the contracts) not fill the letter of the law now, as when I noticed the first. I am informed that the Commissioner is acting under instructions from the Auditor of State; I will again ask the Commissioner whether the Auditor of State has merely suggested this mode of selling, or did the legislature pass a law to that effect last winter. If merely a suggestion of the Auditor, it surely cannot be law, nor in my opinion should it be regarded as such. But I suppose the Auditor, Commissioner and Treasurer of State is as justifiable in those sales as they are in ordering the county treasurer to pay the swamp land funds over to the Commissioner of this county, the county treasurer taking the commissioner's receipt for the money and forwarding it to the Treasurer of State which is a quietus for his quarterly returns—Mr. Editor, does this comply with the law? See first vol., p. 473, sec. 16. In this section the county treasurer pays over to the Treasurer of State. Same vol., p. 476, sections 34 and 35 say how the money shall be drawn to apply on contracts. These sections do not say that the money shall be drawn from the commissioner, and it is very wise in not saying so. We see plainly that it was not the intention of the law that he should handle the money, as he is acting under no bonds, yet from reliable sources it appears to be arranged in this way between the Auditor and Treasurer of State and the Commissioner, that he receives the money, bond or no bond.

On the 14th inst. there was another sale of ditches, which I will notice in short and then done for this time. I have found no law that says the contractor on ditches shall give bond for the completion of the work, yet this has been a rule adopted by all the swamp land Commissioners as far as heard. To this I have no objections, but surely have objections when the commissioner refuses a man's bid because he thinks him not a responsible bidder. If the bidder makes his bond good by giving responsible security, then his bid is surely good, and I think no other Commissioner would take this position but Charley.

Your humble servant, Z.

The property held by Trinity Church N. Y., called the "King's Farm," is valued at \$20,000,000.

A NEW GAME OF TRIVIALITY.—A new game is now being practiced upon travelers, and not without success. The last case of this kind occurred at Cleveland. A person accused a fellow-traveler of picking his pocket on the cars.—Upon the arrival of the train, a police officer (bought) arrested him, and took him to a police court-room, (also bought,) where examination was deferred till morning upon the defendant's leaving \$100 as security, as he had no friends to sign a bond. The \$100 a dead loss.

CHANGING THE TENDENCY OF CAPITAL. A letter received by the last steamer, from a high monetary authority in London, mentions some curious facts, showing a change in the tendency of capital, which proves either that London is losing her great monetary supremacy, heretofore unquestioned, or that France is becoming very rich. The letter states that a French company with a large capital has undertaken to consolidate all the omnibus lines of London, as has already been done in Paris, and that a French bank of discount and deposit is to be established in London, with an immense capital, to compete with the Bank of England. The capital of both these companies has been subscribed, and twice as much could have been had if wanted. Formerly, French enterprises were carried on to considerable extent with English capital, but the current now appears to be changed.

N. Y. Tribune.

The following distinguished old line whigs have come out on the side of the Democracy in Maryland: Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Ex-Gov. Pratt, and W. D. Merriek.

Why ought a fisherman to be very wealthy? Because his is all net profit.

A man was thrown from his mule and killed near Frankfort, Ky., last week, and buried at the chapel where he was to have been married on Sunday.

Long words, like long dresses, frequently hide something wrong about the understanding.

"Miss, will you take my arm?" "Yes, sir, and you too."

"Can't spare but the arm Miss," replied the bachelor.

"Then, replied she, I shan't take it, as my motto has always been 'go the whole hog or nothing.'"

A good old quaker lady, after listening to the extravagant yarns of a store keeper as long as her patience would allow, said to him: "Friend H—, what a pity it is that it is a sin to lie, when it seems so necessary in thy business."

Obituary.

Died of consumption, on Friday morning, 28th ult., at the residence of her brother-in-law, Rev. Sam'l. Koop, on Sumner Prairie in St. Jo. county, Mrs. CATHERINE PERSHING, consort of Mr. Hezekiah Pershing of this place. She was mild and amiable in her disposition, a devoted wife, and an affectionate and kind mother, and invariably beloved by all who knew her. She leaves three little children.

Prepared from a receipt from an eminent member of the Medical profession, it has been successful in arresting disease in a multitude of cases, in which without this invaluable medicine, the sufferer would have become a victim of that fell destroyer, Consumption. Try it, ladies, already the incipient growth of this disease, is discernible in your hollow cheeks and sunken eye, which if not checked, will bring you to a premature and early grave. TRY IT, and you will find a restoration of youth and health. O. K. TRIPP, Wholesale Agent, Tremont House, Detroit, Mich., and H. B. PEARSON, Plymouth, Ind. Sept. 20, 1855. 27yl.

HURD'S COUGH BALM. I prepared from a receipt from an eminent member of the Medical profession, it has been successful in arresting disease in a multitude of cases, in which without this invaluable medicine, the sufferer would have become a victim of that fell destroyer, Consumption. Try it, ladies, already the incipient growth of this disease, is discernible in your hollow cheeks and sunken eye, which if not checked, will bring you to a premature and early grave. TRY IT, and you will find a restoration of youth and health. O. K. TRIPP, Wholesale Agent, Tremont House, Detroit, Mich., and H. B. PEARSON, Plymouth, Ind. Sept. 20, 1855. 27yl.

A Western paper states that the staging attached to a church building had been blown down, and remarks with a great deal of feeling—"We are happy to state that over twenty persons were brought to the ground safe, and one man, Mr. Wilkins, had his neck broken." Happy occurrence, certain.

## New Advertisements

BLANK NOTES. Of an approved lot, for sale at this office.

## NEW CLOTHING.

M. A. SHLOSS.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Plymouth and vicinity, that he has just opened a new Clothing Store in the room formerly occupied by A. Shinnaber, where he is prepared to furnish every thing in the way of

READY MADE CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, TRUNKS, CARPET SACKS, &c.

From ten to twenty-five per cent cheaper than ever before offered in this town. Having been engaged in the business over six years, he has no fears in being fully prepared to satisfy all who may favor him with a call, both as to the price and quality of his goods, and respectfully solicits a trial. At this house may also be found a beautiful and well selected assortment of BOYS' CLOTHING, that will astonish "Young America."

All Clothing warranted, both as to material and workmanship. Oct. 4, 1855. 29m6

### List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Plymouth, Oct. 1, 1855.

Andrews Mary S	Leach Elisha
Armstrong G P	Martin Rebecca
Akins David	Mansfield J
Blackwell Dan	Mason A B
Brown Mrs Ophelia	Mason Frederick
Brown Wm	Martin Robert
Bundurant H A	Murphy Denis
Bail E P	Morse Lavina
Brown Peter	Neerand Christian
Boss J	Nichols H
Bidel John	Nipparsner H R
Bawl J G	Nichols H
Carey Riney	Post John
Coker James	Prosser John S
Calkley Mary Ann	Parker Mary Ann
Daniel Levi	Rider Philip
Daniel Philip	Rider Philip
Daniel Harriet	Rider Philip
Dwyer Eli	Ridgely Geo
Eberly G	Shaw H H
Giddens Benj	Shaw H H
Greenleaf A	Shaw H H
Gibbs John	Shaw H H
Gibbs G C	Shaw H H
Hess Joseph	Shaw H H
Hitchcock H H	Shaw H H
Hines Simon	Shaw H H
Hill Philip	Shaw H H
Hickley James	Shaw H H
Iverson Isaac	Shaw H H
Jackson Jacob	Shaw H H
Judd Jas H	Shaw H H
Kunymund John	Shaw H H
Kohr R C D W	Shaw H H
Kendall B F	Shaw H H

J F VANVLAENDENBURGH P M